RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1828. No. 434.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, May 14.		Fayetteville, April 16.		Newbern, March 29.		Petersburg, May 9.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125 a 160		150	175	125	200
Apple,	——	35	56	36	40	40	5	35	100
Peach,	——	—		45	50	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	——	25	26	22	23	24		25	
Butter,	——	15	2[illegible]	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	——	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	50		40		35	40	35	
Cotton,	lb.		8	8¼	9	8	9	8	10
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	16		15		14	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	550	400	450	650		500	700
Feathers,	lb.			25	28	35	40		—
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	——	37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton		—		—		—	1100	1200
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	250		—	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	35	31	33	29	32	35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg		—	8¼	9		—	7½	8
Oats,	bush.		—	25	30		—		—
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	130
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	——	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	——	—		1000			—	850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	——	40	45	75		60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1100	900	1000	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	19	22	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	140	150
Hyson,	——		—	120			—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275		—	250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10			—
Wheat,	bush.		—	70	75		—	80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	125	150		—
Sherry,	——		—	160	225	200	250		—
Port,	——		—	200	380		—		—
Malaga,	——		—	75	125		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

PEACE!

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Cane Creek meeting house, Orange county, (near the border of Chatham) on the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is requisite that the members be punctual in their attendance. All so disposed are respectfully invited to attend.

Joshua Lindley, *Secretary.*

June 3. 33—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted. W. J. B.

May 28. 32—tf

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.

May 27. 32—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

Notice is hereby given, that

at May term last of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of John Dixon, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who qualified at the same term as such. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to present them for payment according to law, and those indebted to make payment.

Edmund Strudwick, *Adm'r.*

June 3. 33—3w

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE

ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12. 17—tf

PRESIDENTIAL.

A MEETING will be held at Powel Troxler's, on Saturday the 12th of July, on the Presidential Election. It is proposed to meet at an early hour, to discuss the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and afterwards to take the votes of the persons present, by ballot.

Orange county, June 3. 33—

A CARD.

To Fox Hunters, young and old, and to those who sport it with hounds and horses.

THE owner of a small farm in the vicinity of the town, respectfully and earnestly requests those who are in the habit of riding through his fields, to *put up the fences they or their companions may pull down.* During the last year a field of corn was much injured by such neglect; and a few days since a similar damage would have occurred, had not the matter been discovered before the cattle followed the course of the *hounds, horses,* and *huntsmen.* A decent regard to the interests of one who is not over forward to assert his rights, is the true characteristic of a good neighbour.

June 3. 33—3w

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

June 3. 33—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Faucett's on the 12th—at James Hutcheson's on the 14th—at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richerson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Creek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned. T. D. W.

June 3. 33—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of John Patton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James A Craig, *Ex'r.*

Orange county, June 3. 33—3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, an apprentice boy named Anderson Couch, eighteen years of age. It is expected that he is aiming for Lynchburg. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, but no thanks nor expenses paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

Jos. H. Bland.

June 3. 33—3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Haw River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, *Major.*

June 3. 33—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Allemance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, *Lieut. Col.*

June 3. 33—p

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 14th of March, and subsequently several tremendous shocks have been discharged, accompanied by flames. After a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes arose from it and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a pine tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen. Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater and rolled down the mountain.

Naples, March 22.

The violence of the eruption began to diminish at three o'clock, and the wind having changed, caused the volcanic column to incline towards Ottajano, and it began gradually to diminish in size. At five o'clock, the summit of Vesuvius displayed only a small cloud of smoke. The road to Portici is crowded with carriages and pedestrians.

Eight o'clock.—As the column of smoke diminishes, the noises and explosions in the interior of the mountain increase, and symptoms of earthquake threaten another violent eruption. Shocks have been felt in Calabria, in the districts of Riggio and Pahni. No damage of importance has been done.

Numerous emigrants are coming out this season from Switzerland, by way of Havre. The Henry has upwards 100, the Henry IV. we understand, has nearly 200, and the Caroline Augusta, which arrived this week, brought 165. It is said the applicants for passages were more than the American vessels could accommodate—and that from one district of Switzerland nearly 6000 persons were arranging to embark for America. *N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

STAMMERING.—It appears that the system of Mrs. Leigh has been introduced with great success, and—profit to her agents, in Europe. Mr. Malbouche, entrusted with the secret, cured a great number of persons in the Netherlands, where a commission was appointed by the king to examine into its validity. The secret was afterwards bought by the government, and a distinguished physician appointed to cure paupers. The French academy appointed a commission to examine the merits of this discovery, by whom a report has been made. In England, Mr. L. H. Clark, Mrs. Leigh's agent, is making a fortune rapidly by the successful treatment of stammerers.

Tilt and Tournament Extraordinary.

On occasion of the last election of coroner for Worcestershire, a very warm contest was maintained and personal feelings excited, which, for the credit of humanity, it is to be hoped are not general upon such occasions. The successful candidate was Mr. Stokes, son of a gentleman of that name, lately living at Pamuley court, on the confines of the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, and acting as land stewart or agent for Mr. Ricardo, on the estates of that gentleman in the neighbourhood. About three weeks ago, Mr. Stokes, sen. driving his chaise not many miles from Worcester, was met by the gentleman who had opposed the election of his son, who was also in a chaise; neither would accommodate to the exigency of the meeting, which was in a narrow road, and, as if by mutual impulse, they drove furious against each other. Both were on the instant precipitated to the ground; injured and and lacerated, the one was just able to crawl to a cottage—Mr. Stokes was killed on the spot, and his survivor outlived him but five days!

London paper.

From the Albany Argus.

MR. EDITOR—One of the most ingenious species of modern mechanism, may be looked at, by those who have a taste and curiosity in such matters, at Mr. C. Johnson's, jeweller and silversmith, No. 456 South Market street. It is a mantel clock, of rare construction. Its shape is that of an urn, the base of which is a musical instrument, which, upon the striking of each hour, plays a tune. The top or cap of the clock, represents a garden, with artificial shrubbery, in the midst of which is a fountain of three streams, and a mechanical singing bird. This is particularly curious. The bird, which is of the humming bird species, is perched upon the top of the fountain, and immediately after the conclusion of the hourly tune, sings sweetly and with great clearness, raising its wings, opening its bill, and repeatedly turning itself around. The plumage is beautiful; and if the little songster were away from its artificial garden and shrubbery, it would be difficult to believe it to be any other than an actual living bird. X. Y.

Rochester, N. Y. May 13.

INTREPIDITY.—An instance of heroism has been mentioned to us which deserves to be made public. On Sunday last a child fell through the old bridge in this village, a few rods south of the falls of the Genessee. Its cries attracted the attention of a person named Peter Keyser, who immediately plunged into the river—followed the child rapidly drifting towards the falls and at the imminent risk of his own life, preserved the object of his pursuit! The high water, the rapidity of the stream, and the proximity of a fall 97 feet perpendicular, will enable those acquainted with the locality to form a pretty accurate idea of the noble daring of the intrepid man. A more perilous act can scarcely be conceived.

A CHILD BURNT.—A daughter of widow Polly Paine, of Berkley, aged 5 years, was accidentally left at home for a few minutes; while attempting to kindle a fire the flame caught her apron, which she tried, unsuccessfully, to smother by rolling it in her gown. In a moment, finding she could not extinguish the fire, she ran out of the house, when her whole dress, which was cotton, became a body of flame, extending considerably above her head. Her clothes were entirely consumed, and her body so burnt as to cause her death, after most excruciating suffering, in about 8 hours after the accident.

Washington, Penn. May 10.

On Thursday of last week, the prince of Tombuctoo, together with his wife, passed through our borough on his way to Baltimore, where we understand he is to embark on board a vessel for Africa. They travelled in a carriage with four horses, the prince at the expense of the colonization society, and his wife by the charities of the benevolent as she passes along.

It is said there has never been a failure at Bridgeport, Conn.—that the bank there has not, for the last twenty years, changed its president or policy. It discounts all the business paper of the town, but has never discounted an accommodation note.

Some weeks since we gave a short description of the presses worked by steam, used in the office of the National Intelligencer, the following from the American Farmer contains a more minute description of this beautiful piece of machinery. *Balt. Com. Chron.*

STEAM PRINTING PRESSES.

Being called to the seat of government a few days since on business, we casually visited the extensive printing establishment of the National Intelligencer, and had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of the newly invented machine printing presses, which are moved by steam. Our surprise was so great on beholding the movements of this ingenious and admirable machinery, that we have thought a brief notice of it would not be out of place in our paper. These presses are the invention of Mr. Daniel Tredwell, of Boston. They may be propelled by any power. The four set up by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, are moved by a beautiful high-pressure steam-engine of about five horse power. They each strike off about five hundred sheets an hour, and each press is attended by two girls, one to supply the paper, and one to take off the sheets as fast as they are printed. The pressure is given perpendicularly by a cam, acting on a toggle joint, and not by a cylinder. The inking apparatus is peculiar and simple, but most ingenious; and the perfect distribution of the ink, before it is imparted to the types, is a principal cause of the superior beauty of the printing over that of other presses. The English have invented various machines on the cylinder principle, for printing newspapers (only)

with wonderful rapidity; but Mr. Tredwell's press is the only kind which, as far as we know, has been invented for book printing, and this it executes of the finest kinds, and in the most beautiful manner. We understood from the proprietors, that they considered this the most valuable invention in printing presses, and the greatest benefit conferred on the art of printing since its discovery.

It was certainly most interesting to see four extensive and complicated machines in operation, by an invisible power, (the steam engine being in a detached building, and communicating with the presses by machinery under the floor of the press room,) and to watch the ingenious combinations acting as if by conscious volition, to produce the results which are required. The cost of the four presses, we understood to be about 5,000 dollars, the amount paid to the patentee for the privilege of using them 3,000 dollars, and the steam engine about 2,000 dollars—making an aggregate cost of from 10,000 to 11,000 dollars. The engine consumes about six bushels of Richmond or Potomac coal per day, and the attendance on the whole machinery, besides the two girls, is a superintendant of the presses and an engineer.

The enterprise originated in the desire of the proprietors to execute the congressional printing with yet greater despatch, and their success, in that respect, is the admiration of all who have had an opportunity of estimating the wonderful rapidity and accuracy with which the largest public documents are stricken off.

Our readers will no doubt recollect that a most shocking murder was some short time since committed in Lancaster county, by the violation and murder of a young female. A negro man was condemned to death at the May term for that county, upon the following confession.

He was a fugitive slave, who being concealed in the kitchen of Miss G.'s residence, heard her give some directions to the servants, and tell them that she was about to pay a visit to one of her neighbours and would not return until the morning. He followed and attacked her on the way. She resisted, saying that she knew him and would have him punished. He then gave her a violent blow on the head which stunned her, and he was thus enabled to effect his felonious purpose. He had gone too far to recede, and for his own security, proceeded to take the life of this unhappy girl. There was, however, another witness against him, who is omnipotent and omnipresent.

A few days afterwards, he was apprehended as a runaway, by two men—one on horseback, and one on foot. In an attempt to escape from them he ran into the woods. The man on foot soon fell, and he was followed by the horseman who was obliged by the thickness of the undergrowth to dismount, in consequence of which the negro gained upon his pursuer, doubled and threw him out. But now a new enemy attacked him; on his return, he came within sight of the horse, who followed so closely, manifesting his hostile intentions by furious efforts to bite, that he was forced to cross a fence along which he ran a considerable distance, the horse still keeping abreast of him. His course was at least arrested by perceiving some persons at work in a field before him, and being thus hemmed in, he was secured. Regarding this as a proof of special interference of Providence, and that his fate was sealed, he considered as idle all further efforts to avoid the punishment due to his crime, and made a full confession.

Fred. Arena.

Important to Topers.—Among the discoveries and inventions of modern times, that of cotton seed whiskey seems likely to assert its claim to a conspicuous and pre-eminent station. The credit, and of right we should suppose the profit too, of the discovery, belongs to a Mr. Gray, in Georgia. This beverage is represented by those skilled in discriminating the qualities of such commodities, to be of most superior excellence, both in point of flavor and potency, and is likely to jostle its brethren, the essence of corn and potatoes, which have long held so tyrannical a sway over their mellowed votaries, entirely out of their accustomed sphere. Its most distinguished quality is, that it makes most "particularly drunk," and spirits up the disciples of Bacchus to 'squabble, swagger, swear, and discourse fustian with their own shadows,' in a style and tone quite superior to that of any other potations of the day, either domestic or imported. We congratulate the cotton growing states on the invaluable accession to their staple commodities, in this new production of the swill tub, and the lovers of taste on the additional variety thus given to the nomenclature of strong drinks. It will doubtless constitute a valuable article in trade both for exportation and home consumption.

Michigan Herald.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. XVI.

It was proposed to exhibit satisfactory evidence that vast benefits would commence instantly to be experienced, from the structure of a Railway for the use of the state, and that these will increase with the progress of time.

On this topic we enter with a peculiar confidence. The advantages of a prompt market, upon conditions of conveyance profitable to the producer are indisputable. A Railroad, a Canal, or a deep and navigable river, reduces almost to nothing the expense of carriage. Any one of these centrally situated opens a market throughout the state and with the world. Not a state in the union has suffered detriment from the cost of transportation in comparison with our own. In the northern and eastern parts of our country, we need not be told, that navigable waters, with safe and commodious harbours, are sufficiently numerous. Or if in any instance it be otherwise, Canals have been made, and in some instances these works have been conducted upon a scale, with which scarcely any thing even in the old world is commensurate. This is true from the Atlantic coast of Massachusetts and Maine to the Mississippi. The Chesapeake, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James, all proclaim the eminent privileges of Maryland and Virginia. With respect to the last of these rivers originating in the Allegany mountains, it has long since been made navigable through its whole extent. The waters of the west are well known to us. They constitute one of the grand inducements to our people, who are flowing thither in a continual stream of emigration, that they may enjoy the opportunities of a quick and unobstructed market with the world. As little need we be told of South Carolina and Georgia. The productions of their higher counties are floated on navigable rivers to Georgetown, Charleston, Augusta and Savannah, and their territories are interserted with Canals and Turnpikes. So ardent has been the spirit of South Carolina on one side, and of Virginia on the other, that they have scarcely been withheld from extending their public works into our own state. How is it with us? We have no deep channels, and unobstructed rivers. The utmost depth proposed for the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Wilmington, to continue through the year, is eighteen inches. The Roanoke is a good river, and would be useful to us, would we open an intercourse with Beaufort by large vessels or steamboats. But the trade of that river is permitted by us to be diverted instantly into Virginia by the Dismal Swamp Canal. It seems as if we stood, and looked on with listless gaze, while our neighbours after their wonted manner are scrambling for our spoils. We hear a bustle around us, we start up with sudden amazement, we look on the movement that has disturbed our repose, we see that provision is already commenced and almost completed for the appropriation of our goods. It is too late, say we! We cannot help it! and again compose ourselves to our accustomed tranquility. We might have a commercial city. But how shall it spring into existence, so long as the site of it upon one of our best harbours, is inaccessible from the interiour country. Here are no canals. Our roads are yet in their natural state. To pass at all among our mountains, Turnpikes are necessary, but such of these as have been made, do not reduce the difficulties within the compass of our ordinary roads through the rest of the country. The contrast then is complete, between the commercial opportunities of other states, and the destitution of them in our own. What would be the consequence of placing the whole people at once in full possession of these opportunities? Can we doubt that incalculable benefits would commence instantly to be experienced? As in a moment we should pass from the extreme of humiliation, to that enviable height which others have attained in a long progress of time. If this be done, our liberation from past restraints and mortifications will quicken our bosoms with a sincere joy, as it will be sudden, at the same time that it is complete. From inevitable impoverishment, a highway is immediately thrown open to indefinite prosperity. No longer fettered by a grievous and invincible necessity, the people will triumph in new privileges. Their arms unpinioned, and their persons free, life will beat with new alacrity, in the contemplation of brighter prospects. These are no visionary anticipations. We need not to distrust their indulgence. They have ever been verified in circumstances analogous to our own. The examples have certainly been rare of a people, to whom privations and disheartening embarrassments have been so long perpetuated, especially while others on every side have been in the enjoyment of enlarged opportunities.

We have grown up from infancy conversant with the impediments that confine us. They are as familiar to us as the ordinary course of nature. We feel as if they were scarcely less invincible, and that we are to submit to them of course. Did we enjoy a free and unshackled commerce but for a year, and were we then by some disaster deprived of it, nothing would reconcile us to its loss; no sacrifice, no exertion would appear too great for its restitution. Now we acquiesce in the hardships of our condition, as though to question, or imagine their removal, involved some strange caprice, or extravagant fancy. Could this spell once be broken by success and by an actual sense of its advantages, an energy would begin, which would be like life from the dead.

Is there one who doubts the importance of this commercial freedom, or the certainty of its consequences? His apprehensions are contradicted by the universal experience of the world. In no period of its history has a civilized people in the free and uninterrupted exercise of commercial intercourse with the world, failed to grow into wealth and power. Search the records of our race, and if one exception can be detected, let it be adduced as authority for this timorous distrust. It is unmanly fear, and suspicious jealousy, to insist on possible dangers which were never realized, and then retreat from exertion because they are possible. From such phantoms of the imagination let us appeal to facts.

Whence has England evolved her power, her populous cities, and her perpetuated prosperity? Much is due to the freedom of her civil institutions, and the impressible genius of her people. But these have long been sustained in their ascent to preeminence by a commercial system unexampled in its privileges and extent in the history of nations. It is by her commerce, that her agriculture, manufactures, and skill in the arts have been fed and nourished to their present perfection. Tyre of old was renowned for her opulence and power. It was her commerce exclusively that first laid her foundations, accumulated her riches, crowned her with magnificence, and made her the envy of the world. Carthage was the daughter of Tyre. With her commercial spirit, she inherited also her immense resources, and extensive sway.

Let it not be imagined that in citing these examples of nations and cities, illustrious for their prosperity and power, we have the weakness to imagine that by the same arts, we shall be able to arrive at equal eminence. We indulge no such empty conceits as these. But if a substantial wisdom be our object, let us not be so vain as to suppose that we can devise that for ourselves which is of more practical value than history can teach us. We speak not now of political liberty, but of commercial privileges. It is the end of the one to secure us in the enjoyment of our civil rights. The efficiency of the other consists in augmenting our wealth, and multiplying our resources. On the latter subject the instructions of history are too important to be overlooked, and consigned to oblivion. Shut up within the compass of a little local observation, we may consequently assert to ourselves the meed of wisdom for our peculiar immunities, while we owe them wholly to a distinguishing Providence, and are only giving the most striking evidence how unworthily they are bestowed, by our thankless enjoyment, and their perverted misapplication. Let no man regard with scorn the results of experience. They are treasured up in history for our use. If we despise them under a delusive confidence that we know off hand more than the accumulated experience of ages is able to teach, the vanity of our pretensions will be sooner or later exposed. We shall only entail upon ourselves poverty which is its usual portion, and we shall richly deserve to endure all its consequences, as the proper scourges of our folly.

We have spoken of England, and Tyre, and Carthage. They are monuments more estimable than the pyramids. Commerce has inscribed upon them the glories of her creative and expansive powers. Athens was maritime and commercial among the states of Greece. For no other reason was she signal not in arms only, but in opulence, in science, and in the arts. Here agriculture, manufactures, and commerce combined their resources under a government more resembling our own than any other which antiquity presents. Under their joint influence her population increased, and she was able not only to equip fleets and armies in defensive conflicts and distant expeditions, but to send forth colonies to distant coasts. If the name of reviving Greece after the lapse of so many centuries, is now heard with sensations of delight and sympathy in this new and distant land of liberty, let us bear in mind that Athens was prominent among her states by the union of agriculture and commerce, on which she singularly rested as the basis of her prosperity. Rome continued in an infantine state, until she became commercial. No sooner did she supplant Carthage, and succeed to the privilege of her trade, than from the obscurity of a people struggling for existence with the petty states by which she was environed, she overawed them by the aggrandisement thus suddenly attained and every shore of the Mediterranean became conscious of her influence.

Again let it not be misunderstood that in exhibiting these instances of vital energy from the connection of commerce with agriculture, we would commend the obnoxious parts of their character for our imitation. Let us hope, let us be assured that the benevolent, the correct, the pure religion of the gospel, will ever guard us from the corruptions and ferocities of heathenism. So long as we are christians let us believe that the wealth derived to us through the same instrumentality, will be applied, not in gratifying a selfish ambition, or in spreading desolation and misery; but in building up the temples of the Most High, in diffusing the blessings of education among all the people, in causing our rational liberties to strike their roots more deeply and extensively through the soil, and in uniting our voice with all who are animated by the charities of the gospel to proclaim "Peace on earth and good will to men."

Among the proofs we may adduce of the benefits of commerce, the Israelites occur as a familiar example. We know that in general they were a people purely agricultural. But though while this continued to be the case, they were peculiarly sustained by the favour of heaven, how superior does their lustre become under the reign of Solomon. To this prince the most liberal promises of prosperity were given to crown his government with peculiar glories. By the military successes of his father, the kingdom had been established, and its dominions extended. What means were yet in reserve to exalt it to an ascendancy that should eclipse the grandeur that it had already attained? It was by commercial prosperity that this was easy and naturally effected. During this reign, the nation extended its trade by the Red Sea to the coasts of Africa and the East Indies, and on the Mediterranean by every shore, to the utmost west. To this happy period was assigned by the prospective determination of the Most High, the erection of his temple, where it could be made of gold, and marble, and the cedars of Lebanon. He gave them this prosperity, by an unlimited commerce, and sanctioning the magnificent offering of their gratitude, by his visible presence.

Nothing is easier than to enlarge this detail of evidence. The petty state of Venice, a spot scarcely distinguishable, at the head of the Adriatic, became mistress of the seas by her commercial enterprise. She was able to overawe the Turk, even in Constantinople, the seat of his empire, even when he threatened to change the destines of Europe. If Genoa could rival Venice in power, it was because she rivalled her in commerce. Holland owned her very existence, as well as her liberties, to the same cause. She won her territories from the ocean; she conquered her independence from Spain, and she coped with England for empire.

And now, to come nearer home, these United States have ever been eminently commercial, as well as agricultural in their character. Our early complaints against the mother country, our revolutionary struggles, our busy and populous cities, the support of our government, our fleets and armies, and the liquidation of our national debt, all pronounce their united testimony in confirmation of this. If there be an exception in any state, or in any portion of this extensive country, where free and open commerce is not enjoyed, there we see a population straitened in their circumstances, writhing under embarrassments, distressed with debts, and galled with restrictions, while multitudes are hastening to other states, where their industry may be encouraged and rewarded by an unobstructed commerce.

Is it at all credible, that theirs are the counsels of wisdom, who persuade us, that while we continue in this situation we are acting best for ourselves? I speak not now of supposed or intended friendship. Doubtless they mean well, and we have an assurance of this, because they share with us, the consequences of their counsels and their actions. But faithful as their intentions may be, when they undertake to instruct us in our best interests, and suddenly and heedlessly pronounce, as though they had a perfect knowledge of them, do they tell us that which contains our certain and substantial prosperity? The man who cries down commercial opportunity as of small moment, as that which we may easily purchase at too dear a price, flatly contradicts the recorded unanimous verdict of history. He sets up his vague apprehensions and theoretical notions, in opposition to the decisions of universal experience. What are we to think of such rashness and short-sighted vanity as this?—Shall we permit its boldness to shake our confidence for a moment? Its claims to honesty of purpose let us be willing to admit, but the merits of the case have been long ago settled by experiment. He who holds out against its determination, shows only that he is in the dark in respect to that which every man may know, or that he is under an unhappy influence of which he himself is scarcely aware.

That the farmer of North Carolina is laboring under disadvantages in comparison with the farmer of other states, is not imaginary; but an unquestionable truth. In what our disadvantages consist, and whether it is in our power to remove them, are questions of the weightiest import. That we are almost totally abridged of the intercourse of trade, is notorious to ourselves and to the world. In this is the primary cause of our inconveniences and sufferings. Other things may and certainly do contribute to them, but if we would begin well, here we must commence the application of a healing hand. All other disorders, as physicians express themselves, are but symptomatic, and will give way, when a healthful action is effected in this originally diseased part. No foreign enemy invades, no domestic tyranny of government oppresses us. No climate is genial to a greater variety of productions than ours. Where is our best commercial port? Open it to us. Let our distance from it be annihilated. Let it cost us nothing to send every production of our farms into the market of the world. Let it cost as little to import every thing we want from abroad. Let the time, labour and expense now wasted and sunk in marketing, be frugally devoted to the improvement of our lands, the preparation of our crops, and the multiplicity of our productions. Let it come to be in our power to obtain a profit upon every thing instead of one or two articles only. Place us in full possession of these privileges from the sea to the mountains, and a vivifying power will be put into action, which from the lowest depression will, in a few years, raise us to an elevated and brilliant prosperity.

The happiness of a people, next to public and private virtue, consists in a perpetual growth into better circumstances. This happiness is eminently in our power, in proportion as we have been subjected to long and great privations. We may turn that which has hitherto continued our heaviest curse, into the occasion of a copious and quick succession of the richest blessings. But it will be impossible to realize all at once the effects of this great and mighty change, and if no unforeseen reverse befal, which may a gracious God forefend, we shall advance in a perpetuated vigorous growth to greater maturity and perfection. C.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS,

Passed at the First Session of the Twentieth Congress.

An act making partial appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1828.

An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the government, and for other purposes.

An an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of the United States in the district of North Carolina.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for 1828.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1828.

An act granting the right of preference in the purchase of public lands to certain settlers in the St. Helena land district, in the state of Louisiana.

An act to revive, and continue in force, the several acts making provision for the extinguishment of the debts due to the U. States by the purchasers of public lands.

An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1828.

An act explanatory of an act to grant a certain quantity of land to the state of Ohio, for the purpose of making a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

An act providing for the appointment of an additional judge of the superior court for the territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

An act in addition to the act, entitled, "an act to provide for the sale of lands conveyed to the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes," passed the 26th day of March, 1824.

An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.

An act making a supplementary appropriation for the military service of the year 1828.

An act regulating the commercial intercourse with the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

An act to authorize a rail road within the district of Columbia.

An act making appropriations for the Indian department, for the year 1828.

An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

An act supplementary to "an act to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution, among such claimants, of the sum paid, and to be paid, by the government of Great Britain, under a convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 13th day of November, 1826," passed on the 2d day of March, 1827.

An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports.

An act to continue the mint at the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbours, the completion of the Cumberland road to Zanesville, the securing of the light-house on the Brandywine shoal, and the making of surveys.

An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tomessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

An act making appropriations for a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware Bay.

An act to authorize the building of light-houses, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, that have reverted for the non-payment of the purchase money.

An act to authorize the improvement of certain harbours, the building of piers, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the settlement and confirmation of private land claims in Florida.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Mississippi.

An act to provide for opening and making a military road in the state of Maine.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners

of the United States, for the first quarter of the year 1829.

An act altering the duties on Wines imported into the United States.

An act authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the first quarter of the year 1829.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the first quarter of the year 1829.

An act in addition to "an act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1828."

An act to establish sundry post roads, and to discontinue others.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and other cargoes.

An act making an appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade.

An act to revive, and continue in force, an act, entitled "an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war."

An act to increase the pay of lieutenants in the navy.

An act for the better organization of the medical department of the navy of the United States.

An act to amend the acts concerning naturalization.

Resolution authorizing the speaker of the house of representatives to frank letters and packages.

Resolution in relation to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Resolution to authorize the president to loan the barracks at Sackett's Harbour to the trustees of a scientific and military school to be established there.

Resolution in relation to the manner of executing the printing ordered by either house of congress.

115 acts, and 2 resolutions, of a private or local nature, were also passed, making in all 162 acts, and 6 resolutions.

To the very polite attention of A. H. Shepperd, esq. our representative in congress, we are indebted for the secretary of the treasury's report on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the memorial of the American Colonization Society to congress, and a large number of other public documents.

We find from the documents communicated to congress by the secretary of the treasury relative to commerce and navigation, that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September 1827, have amounted to $79,484,068, of which amount $74,965,496 were imported in American vessels, and $4,518,572 in foreign vessels. That the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $82,324,827, of which $58,921,691 were of domestic, and $23,403,136 of foreign articles; that of the domestic articles $50,105,379 were exported in American vessels, and $8,816,312 in foreign vessels; and of foreign articles $21,987,165 were exported in American vessels, and $1,415,971 in foreign vessels.

Value of merchandize imported into North Carolina during the same time $276,791. Value of domestic produce exported from North Carolina during the same time, $447,086

Value of raw cotton exported from the United States during the same time $29,359,545.

Value of tobacco, not manufactured, $6,777,123.

Value of cotton manufactured, $1,159,414. *Greensboro Pat.*

All the personal effects of the late governor Clinton have been seized by the Sheriff, consisting of his furniture, library, carriages, horses, &c. and were to be sold at Albany on Wednesday and yesterday. It is much to be regretted that the recent effort to raise a fund sufficient to leave the widow and family of this great man in tranquility and competence was not more successful. *Nat. Intel.*

Jefferson's Life and Writings.

Mr. Thos. J. Randolph, the grandson of Mr. Jefferson, has issued a prospectus for the publication of "The Life and Writings of Thomas Jefferson." It is to be elegantly printed and ornamented with the best engraved likeness of the author, and a fac simile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, with the amendments and additions of the committee, in the hand writing of each. It will be comprised in 4 vols. 8 vo. of about 500 pages each. Price $10 in boards, with cloth backs.—This work must be interesting from the variety of new facts wich it contains, the just opinions it expresses, and the peculiarly clear and vigorous style of the illustrious author.

Lord Cochrane, as if satiated with fame and fighting, has purchased a house in Paris, where, it is thought, he intends to pass the remainder of his days.

Fourth of July.—The committee of the Colonization Society, earnestly solicit all christian denominations throughout the union to take up collections for the society on or about the fourth of July. The very limited adoption of the measure, produced the last year, a valuable income to the society.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 30.

By the arrival of the ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, from London, we have received London papers of April 30th. The Corinthian sailed from Cowes on the 2d of May.

The Bill to repeal the Corporation and Test Act passed the House of Peers without division, on the 28th, with two amendments, of which those we have seen appear to be unimportant, and sent back to the Commons, when it was laid over three days.

Corn Laws.—In the House of Commons on the 20th of April, Mr. Grant brought up the report on the Corn Laws Bill.

Mr. Hume, during the debate, in alluding the present duties on corn, pronounced them ruinous to the farmer, if not to the manufacturer. "If the United States of America, for instance, could count upon a steady demand for corn in this country, the spirit for manufacturing in that country would soon cease; and the consequence would be, we should import grain from America, export our manufactures in return, both countries would be benefitted, and a spirit of conciliation and harmony would soon arise between England and America." He then offered a resolution to fix the duties at 15s. till July 1829, after at a decreasing rate till 1834, and after which the duty should be fixed at 10s. per quarter, except grain from Canada. After debate, the house divided.—For the original resolutions, 189; for Mr. Hume's resloutions, 37—majority, 112.

Portugal.—The news from this country speaks only of dissentions, party rancour and scenes of blood. Addresses from the towns, &c. continued to come in, in favour of absolute government. A band of guerrillas was traversing the country in Trasos Montes, and had committed some acts of violence.

Accounts from Vienna of the 18th of April state that a note had been transmitted by the English Cabinet to the Austrian Court, in which the former declares its intention of remaining neutral in the war between Russia and Turkey, but at the same time of maintaining the treaty of July, in accordance with France. This declaration, by which the maintainance of peace among the European powers is provisionally guaranteed, was held to be the more satisfactory, as the Court of St. Petersburg, in its recent official communication with Vienna, had solemnly affirmed that it was not actuated by a desire of territorial aggrandizement. Similar declarations with those made by the English Government, were therefore expected on the part of Austria and Prussia.

Letters from Bucharest, of April 2d, say, that the arrival of the Russians was every moment expected there.

Another letter from the Turkish frontiers, of April 5th, says, that it was announced from Constantinople, that the Divan, seeing that there were no means to avoid war, had resolved to second the Sultan, and repel force by force.

The declaration of war by Russia against Turkey, it is stated, reached Constantinople on the 26th ult., and the news is said to have been received by the Sultan with perfect indifference.

Up to the 12th April, the cold continued to be so extremely severe in the Russian capital, that it was supposed the navigation of the Neva would not be open before the first week in May. This is the real cause of the apparent tardiness of Russia in commencing active operations.

A letter has been received in London from Odessa, of 7th April. No movement had taken place since preceding advices, among the Russian troops, indicative of an immediate intention of crossing the Pruth.

A girl in men's attire, was taken from the Bowery theatre, on Sunday evening last. On her examination, it appeared, that she had been driven from her home by the cruelty of a step father, and the better to make her way through life, changed her dress. She has lived out, in the capacity of a servant boy, had been a clerk, followed boating on the canal, driving team, &c. She states, that situated as she is, without friends, she prefers her present dress, as she is far more healthy than she formerly was and is better able to gain her livelihood.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Improvement of Morals.—A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two or three a week having been perpetrated during the last year!

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 11.

We have been much gratified to learn, that our enterprising countryman James Mebane, esq. who started from Murphey's Mills two or three weeks since in a boat sixty feet long and five or six broad, and capable of carrying one hundred barrels of flour, descended the Haw and Cape-Fear rivers in safety. The descent occupied five or six days. We understand no very serious impediments were found to obstruct the passage, though the water in Haw river was not considered flush for the season. This in the first time that Haw river has been navigated from a point so high up, and much credit is due to the projector of the enterprize. The rocks of this river have been frequently pointed at, as presenting eternal barriers to the efforts of man, and the idea ridiculed of making it navigable; but this experiment seems to have set ridicule at defiance, and we hope it will be soon followed by others equally successful and more profitable. Indeed such a spirit was infused into those who saw the first moving of this boat on the water, that a subscription was immediately made up for the purpose of constructing another of equal dimensions, which it is contemplated to despatch to Fayetteville in the winter with a load of flour, to which the usual high waters of the season, it is believed, will afford an easy passage.

Simeon Cochran, late of Person county, and immortalized in this part of the country by the infamy of his character, arrived at this place on Monday evening last, in close custody and manacled. He had been arrested in Georgia, and was on his way to Warrenton, to undergo a trial for passing counterfeit money in that county two or three months since.

We are sorry to learn that the dwelling-house of the Rev. Elijah Graves, on Cain creek in this county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The family narrowly escaped. Mr. Graves had lately moved to the place, and one of his servants being dissatisfied therewith, set fire to the house, as we have understood, to compel his master to return to his old place. The negro was lodged in jail on Saturday to await his trial for the offence.

Fourth of July.—A meeting of the citizens of this place was held on Friday last, at which committees were appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, and to invite their fellow-citizens from the country to partake of the festivities.

At the annual meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, held at Fayetteville week before last, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

James Mebane, *President.*

John D. Toomer, William Boylan, George M'Neill, Nathan Mendenhall, } *Directors.*

Eastern Boundary Line.—It is stated in the Boston Centinel that commissioners have been appointed by both governments to settle the north eastern boundary line, between the U. States and British Provinces, and that the new agents will be able to fix the line without the intervention of a third power. By a mutual understanding, each government has employed a small force for the sole purpose of preventing the repetition of transactions which might embarrass the negotiation.

William Gaston, esq. has been appointed president of the Newbern Bank, vice John Stanly, esq. resigned.

A negro boy, by the name of James Selvyn, was hung at Elizabeth City on the 23d ult. for burglary.

REPORT

Of the Examination of the Students of the Hillsborough Academy.

June 3d. 1828.

The first class, consisting of thirteen members, was discharged on Friday last, to be examined by the faculty for admission into college, and were all received.

Edmund Jones, Alexander Murphey and John Young, were examined on Greek Grammar, five chapters in the Greek Testament, the Bucollics of Virgil, Smiley's Arithmetic to Tare and Tret, and Murray's English Grammar. These are all approved. John Young merits the first distinction.

James Turner was examined with this class on Greek, and approved.

Philip Alston, Alexander Austin, George Bason, James Giles, Pride Jones, Robert Love, Richard Mason, Jacob Shepperd, Wm. Sutherland, John Sutton, Edwin Womack and Wm. Womack were examined on the 5th, 6th and 7th books of Cæsar, on Mair's Introduction, Hooper's Prosody, 360 lines in the first Book of Æneid, Smiley's Arithmetic to Practice, Cumming's Geography and Murray's English Grammar.

John Sutton, a member of this class, was absent with permission. James Giles is the best scholar. The second grade, and little inferior to the first, includes Alexander Austin, Pride Jones, Robert Love and Jacob Shepperd. The third distinction is awarded to Richard Mason, George Bason and Philip Alston. The rest, with the exception of Wm. Sutherland, passed an approved examination.

Joseph Norwood, Albert Anderson, William Hooper and John Bingham were examined together with this class, on Greek Grammar to the contracted verbs, Murray's English Grammar and Mair's Introduction. James Giles and Joseph Norwood are first and equal. Albert Anderson, John Bingham, Wm. Hooper and Richard Mason are second.

Albert Anderson, John Bingham, Wm. Hooper and Joseph Norwood have read 90 pages of Viri Romæ, the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries, Adam's Latin Grammar, Murray's English Grammar, and Mair's Introduction. Joseph Norwood is the best scholar. The rest are highly approved and considered equal. This is a class of uncommon promise. Such has been their progress, that they are judged competent to carry on the studies of the next higher class; and they will, accordingly, be elevated to that class the next session.

Cincinnatus Ashe, Edward Hooper James Smith and Wm. Webb have read 100 chapters in Historia Sacra, the History of the Seven Kings of Rome, nine rules in Mair's Introduction, Adam's Latin Grammar and Murray's English Grammar as far as Syntax. This is also a very promising class. They are all highly approved. James Smith and Wm. Webb are distinguished.

Thomas Branch, John Long, Sterling Ruffin, Frank Smith and Sidney Smith were examined on Adam's Latin Grammar, the whole. John Long and Thomas Branch are distinguished and equal. Frank Smith and Sterling Ruffin second.

COMMENCEMENT BALL.

THE BALL usually given to the Graduates of the University, will be at the house of D. B. Alsobrook, esq. at Chapel Hill, on the evening of the 26th instant.

June 10. 34—

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE summer examination of this institution will commence on Monday the 23d instant, and end on the 24th. Parents, guardians, and friends of the seminary, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. M. Green, *Superintendant.*

June 10. 34—2w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having again returned from the west, and for the last time, to settle his business, offers for sale his House and Lot in the village of Chapel-Hill. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and the whole property in good repair, and possessing many convenences. It will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for negroes or western lands.

Wm. C. Russell.

Chapel Hill, June 10. 34—3w

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, *Adm'r.*

June 10. 34—3w

WANTED,

A NEGRO Woman Servant, who has been raised to and who is well acquainted with house business, cooking, washing, &c.; one who can likewise weave would be preferred. For such a one, well recommended, I will give a liberal price.

Wm. Holt.

June 10. 34—4w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 30th of July, 1821, and duly registered in Orange county, executed to me by John Campbell, late of Orange county, to secure certain debts to John E. Wood, for which Thomas Browning and Richard T. Browning are the sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at the dwelling house on the tract of land situate on Back creek, in said county, whereon said Campbell formerly resided, sell all the said tract of land, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong, John Walker, and others, and containing

Seven Hundred & Thirty-Three Acres,

more or less, as described in said deed; also

Fifteen or sixteen Negroes,

and a stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and plantation tools and utensils.

And on Thursday the 24th day of July next, by virtue of said deed, I shall, at Milton, in Caswell county, sell the household furniture, carriages, gigs, harness, horses and other stock, and all the residue of the property conveyed by said deed.

Such title will be conveyed by me as I derived under the deed of trust, but it is believed that satisfactory titles can and will be made.

Terms of sale: for the land, six and eighteen months credit, and for the negroes and other articles, six months credit; but the whole to be on interest from date, and bond with two approved securities to be given before a change of title or possession.

Wm. Sparkman, *Trustee.*

Chowan county, June 9. 34—tds

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1816, and registered in the register's office for Orange county, which John Campbell, late of said county, executed to me to secure the payment of certain debts to William Norwood and William Kirkland, or for which they were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, sell a valuable tract of land, lying on Back creek, in said county, on which the said Campbell formerly resided, and containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong and others; and also sundry negro slaves, fifteen or sixteen in number, or as many thereof as will satisfy said debts. The sale will be for ready money, and such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by said deed.

Thomas Ruffin, *Trustee.*

June 9. 34—tds

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. FENNEL,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

BOARDING-HOUSE,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertenent to the above Boarding House.

☞ Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4. 34—4w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10. 34—

FOUND,

ON the 30th ultimo, a short distance north of Hillsborough, a very good man's SADDLE. The owner can have it by calling on the subscriber and paying charges.

Robert Eaton.

June 10. 34—3w

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1828, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, Tyre Garrard and William Horner were appointed administrators with the will annexed of SAMUEL GARRARD, deceased: this is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Tyre Garrard, Wm. Horner, } *Adm'rs with the will annexed.*

June 10. 34—3w

TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, it being the second day of Person county court, at Roxborough, the building of a JAIL, of the dimensions of twenty eight, by twenty four feet, the wall to be twenty five feet high, with four separate apartments, the whole wall to be of hewn logs, one foot thick, the criminal's room to be double, and sheeted between the walls, or dowelled together with iron bars three quasters of an inch square, six inches apart. A farther description will be shown by the commissioners, or by Duncan Rose, at Roxborough, with whom the plan will be left.

Nathaniel Norfleet, Reuben Walton, Thomas Shepard, John Barnett, } *Commissioners.*

May 27. 32—

7,000 lbs. good BACON. for sale by

Samuel Child.

May 28. 31—tw

HYMN.

BY THE LATE BISHOP HEBER.

Lo, the lilies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Hark to nature's lesson given,
By the blessed birds of heaven!
Every bush and tufted tree,
Warbles sweet philosophy;
"Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow,
God provideth for the morrow!

Say, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle or the rose!
Say, have kings more wholesome fare
Than we, poor citizens of air!
Barns nor hoarded grain have we,
Yet we carol merily.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow,
God provideth for the morrow!

"One there lives, whose guardian eye
Guides our humble destiny;
One there lives, who, Lord of all,
Keeps our feathers lest they fall;
Pass we blithly, then, the time,
Fearless of the snare and line,
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow!
God provideth for the morrow!"

From the New-York Mirror.

MY REQUEST.

Erect no gaudy urn for me,
When I am dead;
But plant the lofty cypress tree
O'er my head.
Plant the lone funereal yew,
And plant the weeping willow too.

I never wish'd a boastful show
Of sculptured stone,
To mark the place where I lie low,
Desolate, lone.
My soul will ask no art's display,
In th' unknown realm, that's far away.

But let me in thy memory live,
For ever dear;
And then, for marble, I'd not give
A single tear.
With weeds it is soon overgrown;
And by time it is soon o'erthrown.

Then raise no gaudy urn for me;
But o'er my head
Plant my fav'rite cypress tree,
At my lone bed.
But lay me by mother's side,
Of all—that is my greatest pride. ATALA.

From the N. Y. Enquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—The following account of the present Sultan, is abridged from Hobhouse's Albania, with some few additions from other sources, and, at this particular time, may be intersting to many of your readers.

THE GRAND SEIGNOR.

Mahmoud the Second, the reigning Sultan of Turkey, is the youngest son of Abulhamid, who died in 1788. The latter was succeeded by his nephew, Selim III. who held the sovereignty during the stormy period of the French Revolution. This monarch undertook to re-model the government on the plan of the other powers of Europe, by introducing the celebrated code of the Hizam Djedid, for the regulation of the internal administration and by a new organization of the military forces of the empire; but the proceedings having excited the jealousy of the Janissaries he was dethroned on th 29th of May 1807. The circumstances of his actual deposition were not exactly known; but on the evening of that day it was understood in all the quarters of the capital that Selim, the most injured, if not the best of the Ottomans, had stepped from a throne to a prison, and that the reigning monarch was his cousin Mustapha IV. eldest son of the Sultan Abdulhamid.

This prince, when he was drawn from the luxurious obscurity of his harem to gird on the sword of Mahomet, was thirty years old, but not being possessed of a capacity sufficient to supply the defects of his education, the maturity of his age did not qualify him for the throne, which he had been compelled so unexpectedly to usurp. His reign was but of short duration, for Mustapha Bairacter, the Pasha of Rudshuk, a bold daring officer, and a steadfast friend of the unfortunate Selim, had, from the moment he heard of the deposition of the latter, contemplated on seizing the government. So early as October of of the same year, Bairacter despatched to the Sultan a formal notice that he should advance to the capital, to reform the abuses of the state, and assist him in the administration of public affairs. Accordingly he collected a force of nearly 40,000 men, composed chiefly of Albanians from the garrisons of Romelia, and marching to Constantinople about the end of the year, encamped on the plains of Daout Pasha, four miles from the walls of the city. Here he remained several months, and during that perion, virtually exercised the sovereign power; but being aware that the Mussulmans, accustomed to revere the representative of their Prophet, might experience a renewal of favor for their degraded monarch, he resolved upon the elevation of a Sultan, who in return for the crown, might render his authority legitimate, and give sanction to his ambition.

The 28th of July, of the year 1808, was the day fixed upon by Mustapha the Fourth, for a hunting expedition of the fortress of Belgrade, and it was determined by Bairactar to enter the Seraglio on the saine day, during the absence of the Grand Seignor, and preventing his return to the palace, finally to exclude him from the throne. Selim I-I. was yet alive in those apartments of the Seraglio which the crimes and misfortunes of the Ottomans have set apart for the confinement of their dethroned princes, and it was the preservation of the Sultan whom he resolved to restore, that prompted him to attempt, by stratagem, that which he might have accomplished by force.

Unfortunately the secret became divulged, and on the appointed day, when Bairactar marched into the city he found the gates of the Seraglio closed, and every preparation made for a determined resistance. The victorious rebels, disappointed but not intimidated, gave orders for an immediate assault. The contest lasted only a short time, but the interval was fatal to Selim. On the sound of the first shot, the emissaries of the Sultan were despatched to his apartments, where they found, as is reported, the dethroned monarch at his devotions, and attempted to surprize him whilst in the attitude of prayer. He discerned their purpose, and before the bowstring could be fitted to his neck, wounded one of the mutes with his hangair, but being thrown upon his back, was overpowered and instantly strangled. From the murder of Selim the executioners proceeded to the apartments of Mahmoud, the youngest son of Abdulhamid, and the only remaining prince of the blood royal. There was still some hope for the Sultan in the eventual death of his brother. Selim was no more; the rebels, the audacious Bairactar himself, would respect the last of the Ottoman race. The mutes rushed into the chamber of the confined prince, but Mahmond was no where to be found: the fond fidelity of a slave had concealed him in the furnace of a bath. The feeble contest continued under the walls, and the assailants thundered at the gates, whilst the search for the prince was prosecuted with redoubled eagerness and anxiety. The place of his concealment had alone escaped the scrutiny, and the fate of the monarchy depended whether or not the gates should be forced before the royal prisoner was descovered. What must have been the feelings of Mahmoud? what the sensations of his faithful slave, when the shouts of the Albanians proclaimed that Bairactar had burst his way into the Seraglio.

Advancing to the third gate, they called aloud for the instant appearance of Selim; and the attendants of the palace, casting the dead body of the murdered monarch before them, exclaimed, "Behold the Sultan whom you seek!" Bairactar, overpowered at the sight, threw himself on the corps of his murdered benefactor, and wept bitterly; but being roused by the exhortations of Leid Ali, the Capudon Pacha, who told him that this was not the time for grief, but revenge, he proceeded hastily to the presence chamber. Mustapha IV., was found seated upon his throne in usual state, and surrounded by the officers of the imperial household. The indignant chief was not moved by the august spectacle, but, advancing towards the Sultan, drew him from his seat, saying to him in a bold and angry tone, "What dost thou there? Yield that place to a worthier!"

The account of the conduct of the Sultan, is variously related in the different reports of the last transaction of his reign; but whatever was the measure of his resistance, it proved ineffectual; for on the same night the cannon of the Seraglio announced to the people the dethronement of Mustapha IV., and the elevation of Mahmoud II.

The first act of the new reign was the instalment of Bairactar, as Grand Vizier, the post to which he aspired, and which at the hands of Mahmoud, at least, he well deserved. He immediately commenced measures for the gradual abolition of the Janissaries, and by yielding them certain privileges, supposed that he had reconciled them to his views. The revengeful feelings of this ancient soldiery, however, were but smothered, and no sooner had the Albanian troops began their march from the city, than it burst forth in a dreadful insurrection. Bairactar and his friends sought shelter in a powder magazine, which was immediately blown up by the insurgents, and after a dreadful contest in the streets for several days, the Janissaries were victorious. During this sanguinary period, Mahmoud II. remained shut up in the palace, where his counsellors, for it is well known that he gave the order, thought fit to secure him from the victors by the death of Mustapha his imprisoned brother, who was strangled, and that so secretly, that the circumstances of his execution have never transpired.

From this period, the influence of the Janissaries remained undisturbed until the recent insurrection, when Mahmoud, by his bold and decisive measures, succeeded in suppressing this long established and refractory corps of soldiers.

The accession of the present Sultan took place a few months after the passage of the Dardanelles by the British squadron, under Admiral Duckworth, since which, with the exception of a slight rupture with Russia, the empire has enjoyed an undisturbed tranquility, until the present difficulties arose.

Mahmoud II. was born in 1785, and his personal appearance is thus described by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied the British Ambassador in his visit to the Porte, in 1810.

Sultan Mahmoud was placed in the middle of the throne, with his feet upon the ground, which, notwithstanding the common form of squatting upon the hams, seems the seat of ceremony. He was dressed in a robe of yellow satin, with a broad border of the darkest sable: his dagger, and an ornament on his breast were covered with diamonds: the front of his white and blue turban hung with a large treble sprig of diamonds, which served as a buckle to a high straight plume of bird-of-paradise feathers. He for the most part kept a hand on erach knee, and neither moved his body nor head, but rolled his eyes from side to side, without fixing them for an instant on the Ambassador, or any other person present.

Occasionally, he stroked or turned up his beard, displaying a milk-white had, glittering with diamond rings. His eye-brows, eyes, and beard being of a glossy jet black, did not appear natural, but added to that indescribable majesty, which it would be difficult for any but an oriental sovereign to assume. His face was pale and regularly formed, except that his nose, contrary to the usual form of that feature in the Ottoman princes, was slightly turned up and pointed; his whole physiognomy was mild and benevolent, but expressive and full of dignity. He appeared of a short and small stature, and about 30 years old, which is something more than his actual age.

Mahmoud II. is the 30th sovereign of the race, since the time of Osman I., the founder of the dynasty, and has for his sole heir, Prince Abdulhamid, who was born in 1813.

MRS. ROYAL.

The public has made many anxious inquiries about the Mrs. Walter Scott of the United States, and of late we had heard nothing of her or her black book, her sprained ankle and tobacco pipe: happily for the cause of taste and literature, we have discovered that she is alive, and that her tongue and pen wag as nimbly as ever. The last mail brought us a few pages of her new work, and as her friend Col. Stone would call them, "a delicious morceau," part of her travels through Maryland and the district of Columbia. The following extract is a compliment to editors, which we make for its novelty. The old lady arrives at Fredericktown—

"Amongst the citizens, I was particularly struck with Mr. Tyler, president of the bank. I happened to call for the purpose of changing some notes. Mr. Tyler is very deaf, and his back being towards me, he was unapprised of my entrance. He was sitting at a table writing. Some one told him a lady was in the bank; his hat was off instantly, and rising, presented me with his chair, and refused to be seated whilst I remained in the bank, though an aged man. He is a gentleman who, like Colonel M'Pherson, evidently belongs to the old school. He is said to be, and doubtless is, one of the most amiable men living. The last, though not the least, is my friend Mr. Sharp, the editor. I have more than once observed, that editors are the most feeling men in our country; and upon several accounts, the most deserving; and what is equally true, the worst rewarded in proportion to their deserts. An editor is always at home; he is always in his office; he is always unengaged; he listens with attention; he hears with patience; he is quick at discerning; he is patient of wrongs; grateful for favors; he exposes the presumptuous, and advocates merit; a foe to vice; a friend to virtue; an enemy to oppression, and the never-failing friend of the injured. They toil at the oar night and day, to improve, instruct and amuse mankind. If it were not for them, the world would revert back to barbarism. The watch-towers of our liberties, they are the life and soul and sinews, as well as the glory of our country. However they may differ in politics, they agree in all these; and yet many of these men do not make their bread. How ungrateful!"

I begin to think that this Mrs. Royal is a very sensible old lady, who knows a thing or two, and says them in her own plain and unsophisticated manner! *Noah.*

ETHAN ALLEN.

We have heard one anecdote of Allen which we believe has not been in print. Mr. B, an attorney of Vermont, once received from some person in Boston a note of hand for 60*l.* against Allen, for collection. It being inconvenient for him at that time to pay the note, it was sued. When the case came on for trial, Allen employed a lawyer to get the action continued until he could raise money to settle the demand; and accordingly the attorney, as the readiest means of accomplishing his object, determined to deny the genuineness of the signature. This would oblige the plaintiff to produce the witness to the note; who, residing in Boston, could not easily be brought forward on the instant; the effect of the manœuvre would be to cause the plaintiff to postpone the trial till next court.

When the case was called, it happened that Allen was in a remote part of the house, and with astonishment heard his lawyer gravely deny the signature of the note. With long and fierce strides he rushed through the crowd, and confronting the amazed 'limb of the law,' rebuked him in a voice of thunder. "Mr. ——, I did not hire you to come here and lie—that is a true note—I signed it—I'll swear to it—and I'll pay it. I want no shufflings; I want time. What I employed you for was to get this business put over to the next court—not to come here and lie and juggle about it." The result was, that the postponement of the claim was amicably arranged between the two lawyers. *Boston Literary Gaz.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

In one of our country taverns a few years since, there happened to be a number of respectable farmers, clad in the usual habit, when a spruce young gentleman came in, rigged in the highest style, with a watch in his pocket, who strutted round the room, with great pomp, dangling his gold watch keys and seals in the most foppish manner. After swaggering about the room a few minutes, he cried out and challenged any man in the room to drop money with him, one piece at a time, and the one whose purse held out the longest should take the whole and treat the company. No one at first appeared disposed to accept his challenge, which only tended to render the fop more inflated with the idea of his superior wealth, and he became the more earnest. At length a rusty looking, but shrewd old farmer observed, if no one else would accept his offer, he would do it. "It is done," said the fop, and immediately called on a third man to hold the hat, and commenced the game by dropping a piece of money into the hat. The farmer then put his hand into his pocket and took out what was called a *bungtown copper*, and dropt it into the hat; the fop immediately dropt in his second piece; when the farmer, feeling in his pocket for another piece, but finding none, gravely observed, I am beat. I've got no more—you may take the whole and treat the company.

Montpelier Patriot.

From Zion's Herald.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

Whilst some may be disposed to draw a dark veil over creation, and arraign Jehovah before their tribunal for making such a world as they imagine the one we inhabit to be, I would think of his loving kindness and mercy.

Beauteous, indeed, was this earth when finished by its great Creator. Though destined to take its course in the outer part of his vast empire, it was stored with happy existences, and was trodden by the feet of Deity—the enjoyment of whose presence was heaven itself. Man rose up in the likeness of his divine Creator, and was placed at the head of the numerous creatures around him. He heard with pleasure the voice of God, and was enraptured by his smiles. All creatures rejoiced in their different stations, while inanimate nature declared the wisdom of the Lord. Nothing was discordant; harmony and order reigned through the whole.

In his first state, man was so highly favoured he could not have desired more to make him blessed.

——"Then all was well.
Sound was the body, and the soul serene,
Like two sweet instruments ne'er out of tune.
——Nor head nor heart,
Offer'd to ache; nor was there cause they should
For all was pure within; no fell remorse,
Nor anxious castings up of what might be,
Alarm'd his peaceful bosom."

When man by transgressions had cast himself to death, his Maker did not come to him in thunder and in storm, but as if filled with anxious concern "he called unto Adam, and said, WHERE ART THOU?" As he appeared with trembling steps, the Lord inquired with parental solicitude, "Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?"—soon, however, informing him that a way was found for his restoration, and expressed his kindness by clothing him: thereby showing how his soul, now stripped of its original beauty, might be adorned with the robe he would provide.

What though Adam and his posterity were subjected to toil, pain and death; in these dispensations we may see the goodness of God. Had men been left without employment, they would have had more opportunity to act out their corrupt natures: and if they had not been capable of feeling pain, they would have been less likely to consider they were mortal, and more liable to neglect a preparation to enjoy the pleasures of the heavenly world. The certainty of death is calculated to alarm sinners and cause them to fear they shall be unprepared to be summoned into the state where all is fixed and eternal. Those who have found the way to heaven, would rather die than live always here.

It shall appear that all ordained by God is well done. If men by their own conduct bring themselves into trouble, cause affliction to come upon them, they cannot blame Jehovah. When the world of slumbering matter shall be reanimated, and the darkness which now surrounds us is driven away by the light of eternity, the righteous will shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father and rejoice forever. The wicked will have no reason to complain because they are not happy, the Lord having done all he could to make them blessed. He opened to them the door of mercy, invited them to come in, and gave them power to obey. They will be silent when they see they might have been saved, and that, being raised immortal, and having a deliverance from all which came upon them for the sin of Adam, they would not have been miserable but for their own iniquity.

LORD CRAVEN'S NEGRO SERVANT.

Lord Craven lived in London when the plague raged in 1665. His house was in that part of the town since called Craven buildings. On the plague becoming general, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to go to his seat in the country. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he over heard his negro postillion saying to another servant, "I suppose by my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country and not in the town." The poor black said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing that there were different Gods having power in different places. The speech however struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him stop in London, where he was very active and useful during that time of trial, and God was pleased to preserve his life. *Chr. Adv.*

PUBLIC SALE.

AT the plantation of Mrs. M. W. Burke, cultivated for the last two years by the late John Dickson, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday 21st of June, on a credit of six months, all his personal estate, consisting of the following articles, viz. About 18 or 20 barrels of corn, fodder, bacon, 20 hogs, one sorrel mare, a feather bed, farming utensils, &c. &c. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale all sums not exceeding one dollar. Bond and approved security must be given for larger sums.

Edmund Strudwick, *Adm'r.*

June 3. 33—3t